

# ALASKA SENTINEL.

VOL. 5. NO. 27

WRANGELL, ALASKA, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1907.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

Strict Integrity, Efficient Service, A Clean, Complete Stock, Small Profits and Quick Returns are the Watchwords at the

## Department Store

JEWELRY, WATCH REPAIRS, INDIAN BRACELETS  
Best Native Jeweler and Engraver in Alaska Employed for This Department of the Store  
Curios, Souvenirs, Postals, Stationery, Books  
and Periodicals, Cigars and  
Tobaccos

Large Stock of General Merchandise Always on Hand, Wholesale or Retail

Local Agent for Eastman Kodak Co., Victor Talking Machine Co.,  
Washington and Mayer Shoes—the best all around line of Shoes  
in Alaska.—Amazon Hip Rubbers—the best yet, good looking and  
strong and guaranteed.—Finck's Overalls, Bridge & Beach Stoves,  
Ivy Flour—"it clings like the ivy"—once tried, always used.

We are Sole Agents for **THE MAYER SHOE**

**SLOW, BUT SURE** is a motto that will apply to some things, but it does not appeal to the people who **WEAR MAYER SHOES**, for they are not slow to appreciate foot comfort and are sure where they can find it.

The leather used in making the Mayer Shoe is made in Milwaukee, the largest leather-producing city in the world. Being in the very midst of this great industry enables them to pick from the choicest product, and this is one of the reasons why the Mayer Shoe will outwear any other.

Furs Purchased at Highest Prices

## Farquhar Matheson

Successor to F. W. CARLYON  
General Merchant and Forwarding Agent

### Local and General

#### The Wrangell Drug Co.

The town has been full of commercial men the past week.

A fine Whitehall boat for the use of Collector Bronson arrived last week.

Captain Edwin Hofstad has charge of the dock while Mr. Reid is absent in Victoria.

The Wrangell Hotel Dining Room is again in operation and ready to feed the hungry wayfarer.

A herd of twenty-four horses for up the river have been the principal attraction in town for several days.

A few schools of smelt have been in the bay during the past week or so, and some have been caught with seines.

The boiler in the new shingle mill has been placed in position and encased, being about ready for firing up, and it will not be long until the saws will be going.

Collector Bronson is authority for the report that the Columbine will be here soon for the purpose of placing a buoy upon that dangerous rock in Wrangell harbor. Good news!

Capt. Conover, who has put in several years running on the Clearwater and has some good property there, came down the river last week and went below on the Humboldt for a week or two.

Many Wrangellites will remember Miss Gertrude Renout, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Renout. The young lady was married on May 2, to Mr. John Lamprecht, a prominent young attorney of Iowa Falls. SENTINEL congratulates the happy couple.

Numerous of our citizens are patiently waiting to have the town trustee run their lines so that they may know where they are at, that they may build fences and otherwise sleek up their premises, that they do not feel like doing as long as things are in their present chaotic condition.

While east, last winter, our old townsman, Robert Reid, contracted lagrippe, and when he returned to Wrangell two or three weeks ago was very poorly. For a few days he gained strength, and it was hoped was on the way to recovery. But last week he suffered a relapse and on Sunday he left by the Humboldt for Victoria to enter a hospital. His many friends here wish for him a speedy and permanent recovery and his early return to Wrangell.

Our people may not know it generally, but there is a real, live, working telephone in town, and Donald Sinclair is the magnate who owns and controls it. The line extends from Mr. Sinclair's store to his residence, a distance of about 300 yards, and the merchant is always connected with his business.

Mr. Sherman Bartlett is a late arrival in Wrangell from Stockton, Calif. Mr. Bartlett is a miner and prospector of some considerable experience, and comes here for the purpose of making a thorough examination of the surrounding country. He intends to do some prospecting along the Stikine until fall, after which he will prospect along the coast.

Prof. Geo. H. Edson and Elmer Prescott are not so ostentatious as Marshal Grant, Patenaude and Weber, but they bring in the biggest catches of trout, just the same. One day this week they fished at Pat's Creek and brought home ninety-eight nice trout. The Prof. did not forget the printer, but left him a fine mess of trout.

In making an arrest here last week, Deputy Marshal Grant had two bones of the right hand severely broken. He returned to Juneau, and although his presence there was needed during district court, Marshal Shoup let him come home on the Humboldt. The citizens are glad of it, as during this season, when the town is full of strangers, however watchful and capable special officers may be, they fail to command the same respect as the "real article," and the atmosphere gets pretty blue at some times.

That was quite a mix-up of the gas boats last week. Jack Collins was out and Jack Norton went out to bring him in. Norton's boat went adrift while he camped ashore, and after going three days with nothing to eat, he found a stranded rowboat and came to town. The Anita then went out to look for Norton's launch, and found Collins, who had meanwhile found Norton's boat. The boats are all in the home port once more, but Norton vows he will take a couple of sandwiches along with him on the next trip he makes.

Merchant F. Matheson returned on the Seattle from a month's absence to the southward, looking well and hearty. While in Washington, Mr. Matheson visited our "hayseed" friend, F. W. Carlyon and wife on their pretty farm at Yelm, and reports them well.

The Challenge came in Monday after 5,000 boxes for Klawack. She will be over again in about a week.

#### ORDINANCE NO. 21

Providing for the registration of births and deaths within the incorporated limits of Wrangell, Alaska.

Be it Ordained by the Common Council of the Town of Wrangell, Alaska:

Section 1.—There shall be a registration of all births and deaths in the Town of Wrangell, Alaska.

Section 2.—It shall be the duty of the Town Clerk of Wrangell, Alaska, to keep a record book, which book shall be known as a Birth and Death Registry Book, and it shall be the duty of said Town Clerk to make an entry in said book, whenever requested to do so, of any birth or death in said town, and no charges shall be made for such services.

Section 3.—It shall be the duty of any physician, nurse, midwife, accoucher or attendant at childbirth, to report the same to the Town Clerk, and furnish names of parents, date of birth, sex of child and such other information as may be necessary to establish a true record of said birth, and shall in every instance state whether child was legitimate, illegitimate, stillborn, etc., provided said birth takes place within the town limits of Wrangell, Alaska.

Section 4.—It shall be the duty of any physician, nurse or attendant to furnish the Town Clerk with information respecting any death that may take place under the charge of such physician, nurse or attendant, and this information must be furnished immediately after said death. The information required to be given must be: First, full name of deceased; second, date of birth, place of birth, alien or citizen of the United States, native or white, length of illness, cause of sickness and such other information as physician, nurse or attendant may have in their possession at the time of death or within a reasonable length of time after said death takes place.

#### PENALTY

Section 5.—Any violation of the foregoing sections of this ordinance shall subject said physician, nurse or attendant to a fine of not less than \$2.00 nor more than \$10 for each offense, and in default of payment of such fine to imprisonment in jail not less than one day nor more than five days, or by both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

#### TIME OF TAKING EFFECT

Sec. 6.—This ordinance shall be published on the 9th, 16th and 23rd days of May, 1907, in the Alaska Sentinel, a weekly newspaper published in Wrangell, Alaska, and shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed and approved this 6th day of May, 1907.

P. C. McCORMACK,  
President of the Common Council and  
ex-officio Mayor of Wrangell.  
Attest: J. E. WORDEY,  
Town Clerk.

The big Norwegian freight steamship Haldie came in the first of the week with twenty-four horses and a lot of freight in bond for Telegraph Creek and other interior points.

### THERE WERE THINGS DOING

At the Last Meeting of the Commerce Chamber, and Don't You Forget it

The same seven or eight members who attend all the meetings of the Wrangell Chamber of Commerce were present at 8:30 last Thursday night, at which hour President P. C. McCormack called the meeting to order. Although the number of attendants is small, the meetings are constantly increasing in interest, as will be evidenced by reading on.

The rotten mail service matter was brought up and a heated discussion was indulged in. Secretary Worden stated that a petition to the postoffice department would do more toward improving the service than any other method he could suggest. He also said that after the first of June, the Jefferson and Dolphin would make regular stops at this place, and bring mail. This statement was met with hearty applause.

The chairman of the Dry Straits Improvement committee reported all that had been done by way of preliminary examination, and congratulated the Chamber on the excellent prospects for an early survey.

The chairman of the Carnegie Library committee reported that a letter had been written to inquire as to the necessary arrangements to secure a library for Wrangell.

The Prospectus committee was given another month in which to report.

The matter of the celebration of the Fourth of July was brought up, and a committee of three was appointed for the purpose of soliciting funds for carrying on a celebration.

The question of water works was then brought up and elicited considerable discussion. It was decided that an organization of the property owners was the only sure way of securing a water system. Messrs. McCormack, Johnny Grant, Sinclair, L. J. Cole, Corser, Patenaude and Matheson were named as the establishment of a system. "It is now up to this committee to 'show us' whether this proposition will result as it should, or simply hot air.

Several other matters of minor importance were brought up, and after allowing some bills, the meeting adjourned.

#### DECORATION DAY

A few citizens met at the court house Monday night to make arrangements for the observance of Memorial Day. M. F. Inman was chosen as chairman of the meeting, and appointed the following committees:

Arrangements—M. F. Inman, H. P. Corser, J. E. Worden, A. V. R. Snyder. Program—J. E. Worden, Mrs. Willson, Miss Woods, Mrs. Collins, Prof. P. C. Nash.

Finance—F. H. Gray. Transportation—W. D. Grant, L. R. Milligan, J. A. Perry, J. F. Collins, L. J. Cole.

Flag—Edward Ludecke. Messrs. Ludecke and Inman, committee to mark soldiers' graves.

The school children and all ladies are requested to get all the flowers possible and leave them at the residence of Mrs. Milligan early in the morning of Decoration Day. The following committee will arrange the bouquets, wreaths, etc.: Mesdames Milligan, Cole, Hamilton, Bronson, Snyder, Case, together with all who will kindly volunteer to assist.

#### PROGRAM AND ORDER OF DAY

Assemble on wharf at 10 o'clock a. m. Calling to order.

Invocation.

Song.

Short address.

Scattering flowers on water by children in memory of dead sailors.

Adjourn to 2:00 p. m., to meet again on wharf.

Leave promptly at 2:00 for cemetery.

Decoration of graves.

Evening exercises, 8:00 p. m. at Red Men's Hall.

Prayer.

Patriotic song.

Address.

Recitations suitable for occasion.

Appropriate readings.

Song—"America."

Transportation will be furnished for all who desire to go to the cemetery, but the boats will leave promptly at 2:00 on account of the stage of the tide. There will positively be no delay.

Postmaster Worden is building an addition to his house on the hill.

Contractor Campbell has been down at Ketchikan for a week.

Rev. H. P. Corser went to Petersburg on the Seattle.

## THE CITY STORE

Donald Sinclair, Proprietor

Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,  
Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints,  
Oils, Stoves, Etc.

FRESH FRUITS IN SEASON

Logging, Flshing, Prospecting and Mining Outfits  
A SPECIALTY

Everything at Lowest Prices

## St. Michael Trading Company

New Spring Goods Are Arriving Continually  
Oil Clothes—Cannery Supplies

Large Assortment Ladies' Suiting and White Goods

Tin Shop in Connection

Camp Stoves, Heaters and Gasoline Tanks Made to Order

Odd Jobs on Short Notice

Sole Adents for Chase & Sanborn Coffee and Hercules Powder

### G. E. RODMAN

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Office up stairs in Wrangell Hotel

WRANGELL, - ALASKA

### ELIAS RUUD

Civil Engineer and Surveyor  
U. S. Deputy Land Surveyor  
U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor  
Valentine Building JUNEAU, ALASKA

#### WRANGELL WILL CELEBRATE

Such was the decision reached at the last meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. With over a month in which to advertise, Wrangell should be able to attract quite a crowd for that day, and "the more, the merrier." Let's do this thing up right, and show the neighboring towns that we are alive.

#### AT AUCTION

On the premises, Holbrook, Kosciusko Island near Shakan, Southeastern Alaska, Saturday, May 25, 1907, the entire property of the Alaska Fish Products Co., consisting of five claims of 20 acres each surrounding Holbrook Harbor; one sawmill and equipment with daily capacity of 10,000 feet, steamer "Weowner," five first class fish scows, fish boats for two crews, seine winches, seines, skiffs and necessary fishing equipments, salt-ery, about 25 tons of salt, bunk houses, cabins, dining room and kitchen. All to be sold as a whole or in part.

The property is located in a well protected and sheltered harbor in the midst of good fishing grounds. Holbrook can be reached from Ketchikan or Wrangell, and arrangements will be made to take intending purchasers on steamer leaving Wrangell two days prior to sale. Terms of sale to be arranged with the representative on day of sale. Address Henry P. Umbsen, care of P. C. McCormack, Wrangell, Alaska, prior to May 23, 1907. 1p.



## BANKING BY MAIL IS SAFE AND PRACTICAL

IT IS ALSO VERY SIMPLE, and if you are interested in saving money, write to us about our system of banking by mail, and we will send you a booklet regarding our Savings Department and its 4 PER CENT INTEREST

## DEXTER HORTON & CO., BANKERS

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$1,000,000

SEATTLE

THE OLDEST BANK IN WASHINGTON

### Wrangell Marble Works

Keep in stock a fine line of monuments and slabs manufactured from the best product of the

### Ham Island Marble Quarry

Stones securely crated for shipping to all points in Alaska.

Lowery & Woodbridge

WRANGELL, - ALASKA

**Little Giant**  
Do not buy an Experiment—Buy a Little Giant  
BEST BY TEST  
RELIABLE  
REVERSIBLE  
TWO-CYCLE  
Simple and easy to operate, only three moving parts, no gears, valves or springs—nothing to get out of order. Many bearings lubricated. Workmanship and material of the highest order, and guaranteed. Jump spark ignition. No heavy run troublesome. Modern in every detail.  
SAM CUNNINGHAM, Agent  
Wrangell, Alaska

## The Hudson's Bay Co's. Steamer HAZELTON

Will leave Wrangell, Alaska, for Telegraph Creek, B. C., and way points along the Stikine River, on or about

MAY 20, 1907

offering finest accommodations for tourists and hunters.

For rates and other particulars, address

G. LOCKERBY, Purser,  
J. P. BUCEY, Master. Wrangell, Alaska



## Alaska Sentinel.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WRANGEL.....ALASKA.

Only murderers who have bright lawyers could think of "justifiable insanity" as a defense.

"Race suicide," of course, would result in there being fewer children in the mills and factories, but—

Senator Hale says the United States has no enemies. Evidently he has never suggested annexation to a Canadian.

Some men seem to think they are doing a great deal toward righting the world's wrongs by fussing with their neighbors.

The young woman who said she was a psychologist has been indicted as a sneak thief. Is no account to be taken of the offense she confessed?

Bailey, the showman, left a fortune estimated at \$5,000,000. Evidently the proportion of small boys who creep under the canvas was not large.

Unless it is soon discovered what has become of the freight cars of this glorious country, every honest man will feel like stepping up and asking that he be searched.

A Nebraska farmer wants a pretty girl arrested as a witch, because his son can't stay away from her. If the precedent is established all the women in the country will be in jail.

What's in a name, after all? Senator Money, of Mississippi, from his place in the Senate, announced that he is the poorest Senator in the United States.

Mark Twain says this country is going to become a monarchy, and Chancellor Day will probably be glad to nominate H. H. Rogers as the opening monarch.

It seems almost foolish of the Massachusetts legislature to talk of stopping faith healing. For people who are not sick there is apparently nothing wrong with faith healing.

Small waists are again the style with women. However, there will be no change in the fashion of masculine arms; they will remain very much the same as those our grandfathers wore.

"Destiny," says the Baltimore American, "is the irrepressible fate of mankind." Grover Cleveland could not have said that any better, though he might have put it in more imposing form.

There are 4,000,000 women in this country who are earning their own living. He has not had time as yet to find out how many are supporting their husbands.

Mr. Edison talks of retiring from active work and merely "amusing himself" with electricity hereafter. As a good business man he will see the wisdom of doubling the insurance on his life before he begins his career of amusement.

A Baltimore scientist has invented an electric cook stove which, he says, will revolutionize things in the kitchen. Perhaps it is his plan to have it so arranged that the cook may be utilized as a short circuit when she becomes too arbitrary.

English manufacturers of shoes have begun to make larger sizes for women, and now a number eight is advertised, not by the vigorous athletic young women who wear that number, but by the merchants who know that the girls' feet are big enough to fill such a shoe. Small feet, as well as a gentle voice, are admirable things in women, but a more admirable thing is a shoe that does not pinch.

It often happens that a farmer has much difficulty in weaning a calf and the longer the baby cow is permitted to draw its subsistence from the maternal fountain the greater the difficulty becomes and the more pathetic is the spectacle presented. So it is with human beings who are compelled to surrender any special privilege in the enjoyment of which they have been uninterrupted for a long time. They lose the capacity to distinguish between a privilege and a vested right and they set up a whine in which grief and indignation are so mixed as to make a tear-pumping blend.

Investigation by the National Bureau of Labor shows that industries are suffering from a lack of trained workmen with an all-round knowledge of their trade. The apprentice system has all but disappeared, and its place has not yet been taken by an adequate trade-school system. The extensive use of machinery and the subdivisions of labor have given rise to thousands of occupations in place of a few well-defined trades. Many of these occupations consist of a single simple operation. Production on a large scale has destroyed the personal relation between employer and employee, between master and apprentice. A young worker may spend his life pulling a lever on one kind of machine and never know anything of the other processes in the factory. Employers are unwilling to take apprentices. Journeymen are unwilling to instruct them, and ambitious boys are unwilling to become ap-

prentices. The bureau believes that even under modern complex conditions, the old-fashioned apprenticeship would be very useful. It is a grave question how the foreman, the superintendent, the master workman of the future are to be made out of the boy of to-day.

The old "be good and you'll be happy" formula is rather unpopular. It contained an element of truth, but only an element. In actual life the virtuous do not always triumph nor the wicked invariably come to grief. Nevertheless, the virtuous man's chances of happiness are much brighter than those of the mean, small, selfish, vicious man. Similarly, while it is impossible to lay down maxims for certain success in business, such maxims, embodying the experience of ages, have their value. To say that the man who is honest, punctual, prompt, careful, courteous will necessarily make a fortune would be the height of folly; but certainly the business man who possesses these qualities is far more likely to prosper than he who lacks them. In an interesting article in the Sunday Magazine of the Chicago Record-Herald ex-Secretary Lyman J. Gage discusses philosophically the value of business maxims, the proper qualification they require in attempts to apply them to individual cases, and the value of that subtle but important additional factor, "personality." His observations are as sound as they are inspiring. Attractive personality is, of course, primarily a natural blessing. But, as Mr. Gage well says, it would be a radical error to take a fatalistic view of character and personality and assume that business men, like poets and actors, are "born, not made." We can do much to shape and modify our respective personalities. In Mr. Gage's words, "the mental faculties can be strengthened by exercise, the moral sympathies quickened by right reflection, the emotional nature purified by good ideals, the energies aroused by effective appeals to ambition." All moral education presupposes the possibility of improving and elevating personality, of repressing bad traits and tendencies and strengthening favorable ones. "Wise is he, therefore," to quote Mr. Gage again, "who avails himself of every means he can discover to develop the good and useful inward forces and powers" which he has inherited. And happily such means are at hand everywhere, and all of us, regardless of station or condition, are able to use them. They consist of good associations, good reading, the pursuit of knowledge, healthy exercise, cultivation of the sense of human dignity and worth. With our free schools, free libraries, cheap books and magazines and newspapers, with our art museums, our settlements and various educational and cultural associations, no young man or woman need be deprived of this richness in a moral, human sense.

### WORLD'S OLDEST CITY.

It is Bismya, in Asia, South of Ancient Babylon.

Edgar J. Banks, professor of the Turkish language in the University of Chicago, arrived, says the Baltimore News, to-day as the guest of the Woman's college of Baltimore, where he is to deliver two lectures.

"The Oldest City in the World," about which Dr. Banks will speak to-day, is the ancient city of Bismya, in Asia, which lies somewhat south of Babylon. Dr. Banks was himself in charge of the excavations of this prehistoric ruin, having been sent by the University of Chicago as director of the oriental research party. For two years the research party works in Babylon and Assyria, and for two years in Egypt, successively. From his long period of residence in these countries and his own personal work in the matter Dr. Banks has a fund of historical knowledge and graphic incidents of life in the Orient.

"Perhaps the most interesting find" in Bismya, the oldest city in the world," said Dr. Banks to-day, "is a statue of David. It has been proved that this piece of sculpture belongs to the Sumerian dynasty, and is the most ancient statue known to be in existence."

When asked what had become of the statue, Dr. Banks replied that the Turkish government kept a firm grip on everything found on or in Turkish soil. The strictest sort of surveillance is exercised over foreign excavators that not a single piece of ancient ruins may be taken from the country.

"The David," I am sorry to say, is in the Turkish museum at Constantinople," said Dr. Banks. But, despite the stringent laws and the strict watch over the workers exercised by the government, Dr. Banks had to admit that an excavator seldom left the country without having smuggled something through.

Exactly how old the oldest city is, it would be difficult to say. Written records have been found in the ruins which actually date back to 4000 B. C.

Didn't Know About 'Em. The Maid—What's your opinion of the type of girl who never wants to get married?

The Bachelor—I'm not qualified to express an opinion on the subject. The Maid—Why, are you prejudiced? The Bachelor—No, but I've never seen such a type.—Cleveland Leader.

A Matter of Money. "Would you marry a woman who had used another man for breach of promise?"

"Well, it would depend largely on how much the jury had compelled him to pay her."—Chicago Record-Herald.

# Editorials

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

### THOU SHALT NOT KILL.

**T**HOU Shalt Not Kill" needs no learned commentator to argue that it means just what it says. It neither excuses nor modifies. It does not say that its mandate may be abrogated and set at naught by any "unwritten law"—that modern euphemism which excuses murder. The particular people for whom the law was promulgated understood exactly what it meant and no juggling with words or mongering of sentiment can repeal that ages-old statute that places the seal of sanctity upon human life and inveighs against the wanton slaying of a fellowman.

In the Ishmaelitic days of the world, when every man's hand was against every other man, it was right, because it was necessary, that each man should see to his own protection. But when society was organized men gave up their weapons to the delegated authorities and the civilized law of the world placed the burden of protection upon the authorities. No individual has any right, moral or legal, to take into his own hands the administration of those laws. Civilization is nullified by such a theory and the world goes back to the age of barbarism when the fittest was the prize of the strongest—the jungle life of tooth and claw, of club and fang.

The last word of the whole matter is the word that was engraved upon the tables of stone. "Thou shalt not kill" means "thou," and "thou" means everybody.—Kansas City Journal.

### INDEPENDENCE OF RAILROADS.

**I**N plunging at breakneck speed down a steep grade, have you ever allowed yourself to think of the terrible consequences should something happen, say, for instance, should the brake prove defective? This is a thought which has doubtless crossed many minds, and a glance through the daily press convinces one that fear of unsafe equipment on the average train is only too well justified. The operator fails in his duty, the signal don't work, a rail was broken, a trestle gave way, a defective brake and a thousand and one ready excuses are offered daily by the great railroads in a strenuous effort to shirk responsibility for the awful calamities which are now a daily occurrence. It is so convenient to say that a brake proved defective that this excuse is always relied upon in a pinch, the railroads knowing full well that it is one of the many accepted generally with scarcely a murmur of condemnation.

Why is it that the public stands by while an astute official with a shrug of the shoulders murmurs "defective brake, what are you going to do about it?" That is precisely the question, "What are you going to do about it?" Admitting that the brake proved defective, for instance, is clearly an admission of guilt in maintaining faulty or defective mechanical equipment, and consequently it is unnecessary to convict the railroad of its own admission, they convict themselves, and yet a railroad company will calmly ask, "What are you going to do about it?" A claim agent is employed to settle for loss of loved ones with a few paltry dollars, the company

### SAWDUST EXCELS LUMBER.

Material from It Better than the Saved Timber.

Perhaps the old man "who used to eat sawdust with a spoon" was eating sugar. They make both sugar and alcohol from sawdust. It practically is pure cellulose and easily convertible into these products. Also sawdust in the 20th century is more valuable than solid lumber. By the use of hydraulic pressure and intense heat the particles are formed into a solid mass capable of being molded into any shape and of receiving a brilliant polish. The only materials used are sawdust, alum and glue.

Imitation marble can be manufactured from a mixture of sawdust with ivory waste, water, glass and glue. In Norway acetic acid, wood naphtha, tar, and alcohol are produced on a commercial scale out of sawdust. Factories have been erected in America and Europe for converting pine needles into forest wool. This is used for mattresses and furniture, for manufacture into hygienic articles such as under-vests and chest protectors.

For many years bituminous coal operators threw away slack as waste. Now it commands at the mines 75 cents a ton. The increase is due largely to the demand coming from makers of cement. Formerly they bought lump coal and pulverized it. Now they use slack. Quartz rock was not long ago considered worthless. Now glass is made from it. Bricks, coffins, tombstones, dillings and similar articles can be made of this glass. The annual value of the by-products of the packing industry, all of which are manufactured out of what was waste material thirty years ago, is approximately \$200,000,000. Cotton seed not long ago was waste matter, giving considerable trouble to get rid of; but in 1900 the by-products of cotton seed were valued in the United States as more than \$42,000,000, which probably has doubled by this time.

The Wise Girl of the Day. "You have been engaged more than a year, haven't you?"

"Yes." "Any talk of marriage?" "No. And there won't be as long as I'm having such a good time."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### A Friendly Offer.

"I always take a sleeper when I travel." "Is that so? Well, you can have that one in my front office. He's no good here."—Baltimore American.

Ever occur to you that many of your sorrows are silly sorrows? That is, sorrows that are not important.

being fully aware of the average citizen's ignorance of the first principles of law, as the aversion to "going to court" is one so well recognized as being worthy of comment.

First, by admitting the existence of faulty equipment, and, second, by maintaining a claim department to buy up prospective suits, the corporations clearly indicate that they are fully aware of their guilt, but relying upon the tremendous influence of the almighty dollar they rest in absolute security from prosecution of the right kind. Is it not time that the public, seeing that it is being deliberately swindled daily, should not rise and take effective action to throttle the monstrous practices of these powerful corporations?—Cincinnati Post.

### MONEY AND MANNERS.

**W**E of this blessed country have more money and less manners than any other people on earth. The more money the more neglect of manners. We rush through life in such a hurry these days that there is little time or thought for the refinements and courtesies that in the good old days of our grand- parents were considered necessary elements of good breeding. We have cut courtesy out of business hours. We have come to regard it as a time-consumer and a waste—an indefinable and rather bothersome something in the way of an affectation which we may put on with our best clothes for weddings, parties and other such affairs, but not to be carried about with us on ordinary occasions.

The man or woman who has really good manners, nowadays, we distinguish as being of the "old school." Unfortunately, the old school is passing away and there is no new one to take its place. So far have we sunk that the man of genuine courtesy and polish must balance it with some sort of coarseness or be damned as a "sissy." Maybe it is ill-mannered to say such things, but the fact, no less than the ill-mannered assertion of it, fits the times. Garish vulgarity taints what is regarded, commonly at least, as the best society. How much richer may we get before degenerating into utter savagery?—Indianapolis Sun.

### EXPERT TESTIMONY.

**T**HE expert witness hired by the State sees the case only from the State's point of view, while the expert who sells his services to the defense naturally undertakes to deliver to that side the commodity for which he draws a fee. The whole business of summoning hired men to testify for one side or the other in a case involving human life or liberty is immoral. It reduces the judicial processes to a commercial basis. The court itself should secure such witnesses, should protect them from confusing inquiries, and should insure that their testimony is presented to the jury in clear and compact form. Such a system would eliminate the confidence-destroying element of commercialism from criminal trials as now conducted, would shorten them and would safeguard the interests of both the public and the accused.—Washington Star.

### FIRST WHITE WOMAN TO CROSS EQUATORIAL AFRICA.



MADAME CABRA IN TRAVELING COSTUME.

The proud distinction of being the first white woman to cross Equatorial Africa belongs to a Belgian lady, Madame Cabra, who, with her husband, Commandant Cabra, has lately returned from a journey across the Dark Continent. Madame Cabra had already had some experience of African travel, for she had previously traveled with Commandant Cabra in the Congo Free State.

Last year the pair landed on the coast of German East Africa and worked their way up to Uganda, where they were greatly impressed at the changes wrought by British rule. After visiting the Albert Nyanza and Albert Edward Nyanza Lakes the caravan, with 800 porters, traversed the Congo Free State to the Atlantic Ocean. The journey occupied nineteenth months, and Madame Cabra, during all that time, kept her health, although she lost considerable in weight. She speaks modestly of her remarkable achievement and says she had no adventures and met with no dangers in the course of her journey. The natives were everywhere well-disposed and friendly, and never having seen a white woman before, they regarded her with awe and admiration.

### The Gift of Healing.

A physician who had attended a sick woman, the wife of an immigrant, through an illness that lasted from December into January, in due time sent a bill. Some months later the husband came into the doctor's office.

"Mr. Doctor," he said, "dat bill you sent, be's all right; but vone of dem visits you makes mein wife you makes him on Christmas day. You should make me a present of dat visit."

The doctor says that the request was so original, so different from the more usual ways of asking for a discount, that he did make the man a present of the Christmas visit.

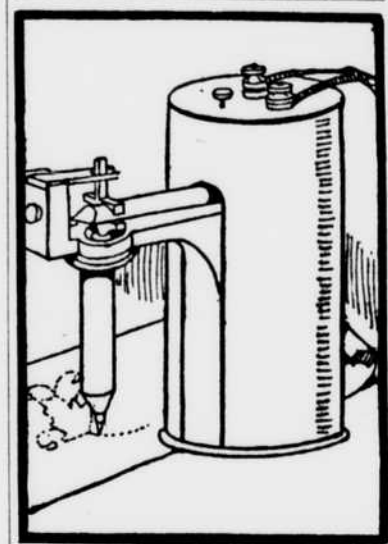
At first it seemed to him that that visit should have been charged for at double rates, for it had taken him away from his Christmas turkey. But the doctor enjoyed the joke, and made good use of it.

On every Christmas day since, when he has been called to a poor patient, he has told the story of the Christmas-present visit. Thus he has brought a laugh into the sick-room. Then he goes on to explain that the visit he is now making is to be a Christmas-present too. So the doctor has enjoyed his holiday even when he missed his Christmas dinner.—Youth's Companion.

### STENCIL PERFORATOR.

Device for Quickly Making Perforated Patterns and Stencils.

An electric machine for quickly making perforated paper patterns and stencils has been invented by a New York man, and is shown in the illustration below. Formerly this work was done by hand, the process being very slow. In using the apparatus several sheets of comparatively thin paper are secured on a plan surface, the upper sheet having a light tracing in pencil mark of the design to be perforated. The machine can be freely moved around on the upper sheet, the design being followed with the tracing point, which rotates up and down like the needle on a sewing machine. The needle perforates the several sheets at one time, duplicates being thus secured



WORKS LIKE A SEWING MACHINE.

at one operation. One of the stencils is preserved for use in making more stencils from a motor, push buttons being used to regulate the speed. To prevent the paper sticking to the needle at each perforation, a guard is placed close to the end of the tracing point, the guard stripping the paper from the needle as it raises up.

### "MOUNTAIN-SCRATCHER."

There are few things that rouse the Swiss inhabitants of Alpine villages to contemptuous anger so much as the spectacle of ignorant tourists anxious to attack the unknown heights of dangerous mountains. These villagers have spent their lives among the mountains, and realize their peril. When they see some stupid newcomer starting out alone on what may be nothing less than a suicidal venture, says one mountain expert, they may be seen to say, "Another mountain-scraper!"

The sensible tourist never by any means purchases an ice-axe. One day I noticed a man enter one of the shops. He looked at the ice-axes, and finally bought one. "No one but a mountain-scraper would buy an ice-axe at a toy shop," said my guide.

The next day I started out for an easy excursion to the glacier, having the same guide with me who had pointed out the mountain scraper at the shop. He at once told me that the "scratcher" had also started for the glacier, unattended.

When we began to get on the glacier the guide fastened the rope round my waist. Not being a climber, I had only my alpenstock. The guide's ice-axe was ample for the cutting of necessary steps.

In a short time we saw the mountain-scraper. He was chipping away with his ax on a broad slope of ice that reached away into illimitable distance.

Without wasting words the guide stopped me and untied the rope. "Stay where you are," he said. "That fool is right in the track of the avalanches. I must get him out of that at once. He may be killed any moment."

The guide soon came near his man, but he was over him, and a deep crevasse separated them. I saw the guide thrust his ax forward, but the man's nerve failed, and he did not grasp it. The guide saw that he must act promptly, and thrust the point of the ax into the man's coat and under his leather belt, and pulled him up by sheer force.

The two came back to where I was waiting. There was a low rumbling noise, which grew louder and louder. White drifts of moving ice came hurtling down over the slope where but a few moments before the man had been standing. We had reached him just in time.

### A Nasty Knock.

Rev. Rodney Swope, rector of the Vanderbilt Church at Asheville, said the other night in the course of an address:

"These subtle attacks are the most unexpected and the most wounding. You have heard about the clergyman and his aged parishioner? The parishioner said that he thought clergymen should be better paid."

"I am pleased to hear you say that, Brother Brown," exclaimed the young man, beaming with good will and happiness. "It rejoices my heart to hear you say that."

"Yes," resumed the parishioner thoughtfully; "we'd get a better class of men, then."

### A Hard Fighter.

"I always understood Capt. Shirk had quite a fighting record?" "So he has. He always fights fiercely against any attempt to have him assigned to duty in the field."—Philadelphia Press.

### PRODIGES FOR THEIR AGE.

Christian Heineken, the Scholar, and Mozart, the Musician, Marvels.

Of all the infant prodigies that have interested and astonished both hemispheres it is generally believed that none was greater than little Christian Heineken of Lubeck. This remarkable youngster when at the tender age of 12 months was able to recite the Pentateuch without an error and could pass the most thorough examination without a single slip. Fancy a child of 3 being able to converse fluently in both French and Latin. But that is what Master Christian could do and he could hold his own with the best masters of these languages.

No one could catch him on a single question in history, ancient or modern, and he was more familiar with religious and church history than the majority of clergymen are. Before young Heineken died, at the age of 4, he was petted and made much of by royalty of the Danish court, while thousands of people flocked to see him and listen to the words of knowledge and wisdom that fell from his baby lips.

Another infant phenomenon, whose line was music instead of languages, was beloved Mozart, who was looked upon as a harpsichord expert almost before he could talk. As a matter of fact the child, Wolfgang Mozart, composed a concerto at the tender age of 4 and, what was still more remarkable, this composition was so difficult that young Mozart's father, who enjoyed an enviable reputation as a violinist, could not master the work of his son until he had devoted considerable time to practicing it. Imagine this boy giving a recital in a university hall before musicians of worldwide reputation as students of music who had played before Mozart was born. By the time he had reached the age of 8 this astonishing youth had won Europe entirely and he was in a fair way to being spoiled by the kings and empresses who showered him with honor, affection and gifts.

### IMPROVING SERMONS.

The Kirk of Scotland has always laid great stress upon the power of sermons in its ministrations. John Kerr, in his "Other Memories, Old and New," gives some of his own recollections on this point.

A minister whose disposition was rather to drive than to lead called on a woman whose attendance at church was not quite so regular as he wished. "I was pleased," he said, "to see you at church yesterday. You have been very regular lately."

"Oh, yes, I was there yesterday. I hear your discourse, and was muckle the better o' it."

"I'm glad of that. You'll remember the text, no doubt?"

"No, I've a very bad memory for texts."

"Well, you remember what I said about it, or some of the things I said?"

"No, I cannot say that I can recall anything ye said."

"My good woman, you must be a hypocrite to say you were the better for being at the church, when you cannot tell me either the text or anything I said about it."

"Do ye see," she replied, pointing to some clothes that were bleaching on the green, "these clothes out there?"

"Yes," he said.

"Well, I watered them half an hour since, and there's no a drop o' water to be seen on them now; but they're a hantle the better o' for a' that."

This recalls the experience of another minister whose sermons were dull and not for edification. Meeting one of his congregation who had been a serious defaulter in respect of attendance, he said, "John, you have not been at church for a long time."

"No, I cannot just say when I was at your kirk. I was gien some o' the ither kirks a bit turn."

"But, John, have you never heard that a rolling stone gathers no moss?"

"Aye, but I have heard, too, that a tethered lamb takes a lang time to grow fat."

### Had Faith in Statistics.

A wealthy farmer of Lebanon County, now in his ninety-sixth year, still persists in working hard every day. One of his neighbors, more than 90, met him one day and said:

"Well, Mr. B., we are getting to be pretty old men."

"Not so very old," said the other, gruffly.

"But don't you think," persisted the neighbor, "that we ought to be considering about the next world? We must very soon die, you know."

"Don't know about that," retorted Mr. B. "Very few men die at my age."

### His Dormitory.

A well-to-do farmer up the State, who had sent his son to Philadelphia to begin life as a clerk, wrote to the merchant in whose employ he was, asking how the boy was getting along and where he slept nights.

The merchant replied: "He sleeps in the store in the day-time. I don't know where he sleeps nights."—Philadelphia Ledger.

### A Funny Misprint.

One of the most ludicrous announcements that ever appeared perhaps was made by a London newspaper in the earlier half of the last century to the effect that Sir Robert Peel "and a party of fends were shooting peasants in Ireland." The words misprinted, of course, were "friends" and "peasants."



# Spring Humors

Impure or effete matters accumulated in the blood during the winter cause in the spring such disfiguring and painful troubles as boils, pimples, and other eruptions, also weakness, loss of appetite, that tired feeling.

The best medicine to take is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which thoroughly cleanses the blood, and effects permanent cures by giving healthy functional activity to the stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels and skin.



Sarsaparilla is Hood's Sarsaparilla in chocolate tablet form. They have identical curative properties as the liquid form, besides accuracy of dose, convenience, economy, no loss by evaporation, leakage, or leakage. It is of druggists or promptly of us by mail.

C. L. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

GUARANTEED under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. No. 324.

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**\$3.00 AND \$3.50 SHOES**

W. L. DOUGLAS \$4.00 GILT EDGE SHOES CANNOT BE EQUALLED AT ANY PRICE.

**SHOES FOR EVERYBODY AT ALL PRICES:**

Men's Shoes, \$3 to \$1.50. Boys' Shoes, \$3 to \$1.25. Women's Shoes, \$4 to \$1.50. Misses' & Children's Shoes, \$2.25 to \$1.00.

W. L. Douglas shoes are recognized by expert judges of footwear to be the best in style, fit and wear produced in this country. Each

part of the shoe and every detail of the making is looked after and watched over by skilled shoemakers, without regard to time or cost. If I could take you into my large factories at

Brookline, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other makes.

W. L. Douglas name and logo is stamped on the bottom of the shoe, which protects the wearer against high prices and inferior shoes. Take No Substitute. Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere.

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A DECORATED BREAKFAST SET

31 pieces, made of a good grade of porcelain.

Write for particulars how to get one free, together with many other handsome articles for the home. Agents write also—new proposition. Chas. J. Meyers & Co.,

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## BREAD MADE OF TURNIPS.

Excellent Substitute Found at Time of Wheat Crop Failure.

What might in all seriousness be classed among the "lost arts" is the varied use of vegetables. The present generation eats them either raw or simply cooked, the most common preparation being in the form of pie or pudding. A century ago man multiplied their uses with a great deal of wisdom and ingenuity. From the Chinese radish was drawn a superior oil, excellent for table use as well as for light and medicinal purposes. The parsnip furnished a delectable wine, while from the fresh starch of potatoes was made a good size, which by mixture with chalk formed an excellent material for stucco workers.

The most noteworthy use of vegetables, however, seems to have been in the making of bread. At a time of failure in the wheat crop it was demonstrated that good bread could be made from turnips. They are first prepared as a vegetable, cleaned and cooked in the usual way. When mashed a greater part of the water is pressed out of them and the pulp then mixed with an equal quantity in weight of wheat meal. The dough is set to rise with yeast and then treated in the usual manner—kneaded, made into loaves and baked. The bread is found to be a little sweeter than the regulation kind, but fully as light and white. If cut immediately it will taste of the turnip, but to no disagreeable extent, while in twenty-four hours after baking all trace of the vegetable will have disappeared.

If turnips can be used for bread, why not parsnips, carrots, potatoes, or any farinaceous tuber? The potato pudding and the sweet potato pie have very little taste of the respective roots from which they are made, and this quality should be still less noticeable in the case of bread.

### Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Powder. A powder. It makes light or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and not tired, aching feet. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25c. Trial package mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, New York.

### The Ears of Insects.

Simply because a bee has no ears on the sides of its head it is no sign whatever that it is wholly without some sort of an auditory nerve. This is proved by the fact that grasshoppers, crickets, locusts and flies all have their ears situated in queer places—under the wings, on the middle of the body and even on the sides of their legs. The common house fly does its hearing by means of some little rows of corpuscles which are situated on the knobbed threads which occupy the place which are taken up by the hind wings of other species of insects. The garden slug or shell-less snail has its organs of hearing situated on each side of its neck, and the common grasshopper has them on each of its broad, flat thighs. In some of the smaller insects they are at the bases of the wings and in others on the bottom of the feet.—Scranton Truth.

"John, dear," wrote a lady from the continent, "I enclose the hotel bill." "Dear Jane, I enclose a check," wrote John in reply, "but please don't buy any more hotels at this price—they are robbing you!"—Tit-Bits.

"Why don't you let Willie play in the street with the rest of the kids?" said Mr. Wise. "I'm afraid it will spoil his clothes!" was the wife's answer. "Thunderation!" exclaimed Wise, "we can buy clothes, but we can't buy brains!"—Clipped.

Doubtful Compliment. Madge—I don't know whether to be mad or not.

Kitty—What's the matter? Madge—I just met Charlie Brown and he said this veil was very becoming. You know it's so thick I can't see through it at all.—Detroit Free Press.

## GOOD Short Stories

An English vegetarian proposed to a woman, whereupon she delivered herself of the following scathing words. "Go along with you! What? Be fash of your flesh, and you a-living on cabbage? Go and marry a grass widow!"

A young bridegroom, after the wedding was all over and the bride's old father had gone off to the club, began to search anxiously among the wedding gifts. "What are you looking for, dear?" said the bride. "That \$2,500 check of your father's," he said anxiously. "I don't see it anywhere." "Poor papa is so absent minded," said the bride. "He lit his cigar with it."

Winston Churchill, the novelist, described at a dinner in New York the difference between realism and romanticism in fiction: "To make my meaning clearer," Mr. Churchill ended, "I will take the case of a young man and a girl—sweethearts. The young man, a romanticist, said passionately to his girl: 'Darling, it shall be my life's one purpose to surround you with every comfort and to anticipate and gratify your every wish.' The girl, a realist, smiled faintly as she answered, 'Oh, Jack, how good of you, and all on \$9 a week, too.'"

It is recorded of the Earl of Mansfield that he once dismissed a servant, but wrote for him a "character," as follows: "The bearer, John —, has served me for three years in the capacity of coachman. He is an able driver and a very sober man. I discharged him because he cheated me." A day or two later the man returned to thank his old master for the help he had afforded him in getting a new berth. How had the testimonial helped him? The man explained that his new master had observed that ability to drive and sobriety were the qualities he required in a coachman. As for the cheating, his employer had said: "I'm a Yorkshire man, and I'll be hanged if you cheat me."

One day a gentleman came to Webster's office and consulted him in regard to a prospective lawsuit. At the close of the conference he paid the attorney a retainer of \$100 to look after the matter. Upon returning to his place of business he found that his partner had already settled the suit, obtaining the sum demanded without an attorney. He thought \$100 was altogether too much for an office fee, so he dispatched his clerk to look after the subject. "Mr. Webster," said the young man, "my employer thinks you should return a part of your retainer. That case — as been settled." "Young man," said the lawyer, "you go back and tell your employer that a retainer is something to be retained."

### HOW EVANS SAVED HIS LEGS.

Admiral Robley D. Evans was a midshipman in the civil war and was badly shot up at the attack on Fort Fisher. He was taken to the hospital in Norfolk, where he overheard a surgeon say to his assistant: "Take both



ROBLEY D. EVANS.

his legs off in the morning." Bob managed to secure a revolver, and when the assistant appeared the next day the midshipman at first protested against amputation, but in vain. Then he pulled his revolver from under the pillow and told the doctor that it had six cartridges and that if anybody entered the place with a case of instruments six men would be killed before the operation began. The legs were saved.

### Flour Preserved by Compression.

In England much interest has been shown of late by the army and navy authorities in a new method of preserving flour by means of compression. With hydraulic pressure apparatus the flour is squeezed into the form of bricks, and experiments are reported to have shown that the pressure destroys all forms of larval life, thus preserving the flour from the ravages of insects, while it is equally secure from mold. Three hundred pounds of compressed flour occupy the same space as 100 pounds of flour in the ordinary state.

### Great Room Without Columns.

The largest room without columns is said to be in a solid concrete building of the mosque at Lucknow, India. It is 162 feet long, 54 feet wide and 63 feet high. The timber mold was left a year for the concrete to set and the building, 122 years old, is still unimpaired.

Truth is a searchlight that makes many a man try to hide behind his shadow.

## CURED OF GRAVEL.

Not a Single Stone Has Formed Since Using Doan's Kidney Pills.

J. D. Daughtrey, music publisher, of Suffolk, Va., says: "During two or three years that I had kidney trouble I passed about 2½ pounds of gravel and sandy sediment in the urine."

I haven't passed a stone since using Doan's Kidney Pills, however, and that was three years ago. I used to suffer the most acute agony during a gravel attack, and had the other usual symptoms of kidney trouble—lassitude, headache, pain in the back, urinary disorders, rheumatic pain, etc. I have a box containing 14 gravel stones that I passed, but that is not one-quarter of the whole number. I consider Doan's Kidney Pills a fine kidney tonic."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.



Recreation.—There is a certain amount of recreation that should enter into every life. A certain time should be given to relaxation and building up that we may be better able to perform our duty.—Rev. J. G. Meengs, Lutheran, Albany, N. Y.

An End to War.—Every generation will put more morality and more brains into what is called the social relationship and this in itself is bound to put an end to all wars between the great nations of the earth.—Rev. P. S. Grant, Episcopalian, New York City.

Punishment.—Punishment is eternal, and all the scholasticism, science and philosophy of the present day, with its fine phrases about there being no eternal punishment, has not altered one jot or tittle of the laws of Almighty God.—Rev. George Marsh, Congregationalist, Pittsburg.

The Final Test.—The final test of a state or a city or community is not its outward appearance, prosperity or numbers but the quality and character of its men and women; the virtue and intelligence, the ethical and spiritual perfection of its people.—Rev. F. L. Phalen, Unitarian, Worcester, Mass.

Virtue.—Virtues, genuine virtues, are not acts of a man, but forces in a man. He does not put them on, they work out from within him. A man may tell the truth and yet the truth may not be in him. A virtue is never ours until it gets down into our instincts.—Rev. Frank Crane, Baptist, Worcester, Mass.

The Negro.—We want the Southern negro all at once to be a blameless citizen, but the time of figs is not yet. We want him to be perfectly honest and chaste, as if we had not for two centuries instructed him in dishonesty, stealing his wife, his children and the labor of his hands, and for the same length of time instructed him in unchastity.—Rev. J. W. Tompkins, Hempstead, N. Y.

### An Obliging Town.

A young man from the country was lazily ambling along a certain street in Washington, when he stopped in front of an engine house and looked in. "Have many fires here in Washington?" he inquired of a fireman standing at the door. "Quite a number," was the reply. "Have to go to all of 'em?" "Not unless they're in our district, or there's a general alarm." "Ever try to see how quick you can hitch up?" "Yes."

At that instant there came an alarm. At the first stroke of the gong the men ran to their posts, the doors of the stalls opened, the horses ran out and were quickly hitched to the engine and hose cart, and within a few seconds men, horses and apparatus were out of the doors and speeding down the street. The young man watched the performance with undisguised admiration.

"Well, I must say this is a darned obliging town!" exclaimed he. "There ain't many places where they'd go to all that trouble to show a stranger what they can do!"

### Unreasonable.

A North Philadelphia boy, who had just returned home after having run away from his domicile, was greeted with a strapping by his mother and embraces by his father, who asked him why he ran away.

"Did I not treat you right?" he asked. "Yes, father," replied the boy, "but mother was so unreasonable that I could not stand it any longer."

"That is no reason. Do I run away?"

People don't pay as much attention to a city ordinance as they pay to a Law.

Mother will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

"There is only one ordained mission-ary in the world for 900,000 heathens, your excellency," said the cannibal. "Well, I got mine," said the cannibal chief, rubbing his lips.—Yonkers Statesman.

Ever occur to you that many of your sorrows are silly sorrows? That is, sorrows that are not important.

Every day seems dull to a loath.

The "Printer's Devil." Why is the printer's errand boy called the "printer's devil?" A writer at the end of the seventeenth century explained it thus: "These boys in a printing house commonly black and dawb themselves; when the workmen do so, they call them devils; and sometimes spirits and sometimes flies." It is related, however, that Aldo Manuzio, the great Venetian printer of the fifteenth century, had a black slave boy, who was popularly supposed to have come from below. Accordingly he published a notice: "I, Aldo Manuzio, printer to the Doge, have this day made public exposure of the printer's devil. All who think he is not flesh and blood may come and pinch him."

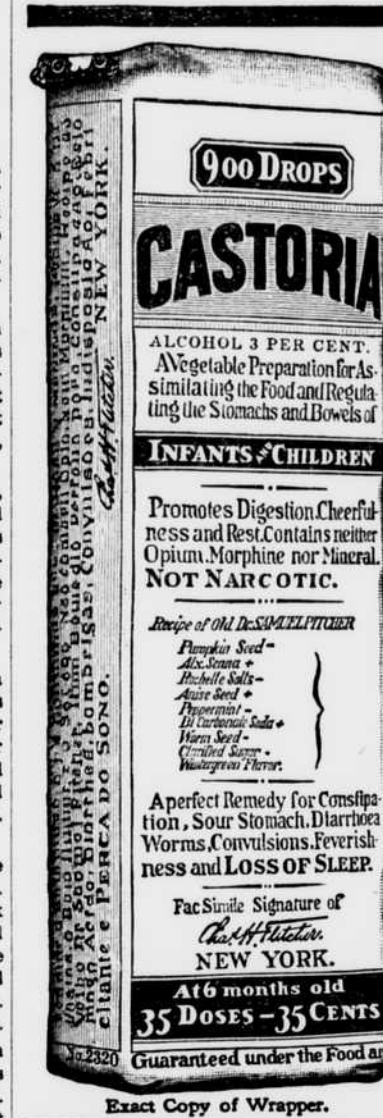
Unexpected. "My dear, these are not a bit like the ples my mother used to make." "Of course not. But would you mind telling me if they are so very different?" "As different as day from night. Yours are fit to eat."—Baltimore American.

## We Trust Doctors

If you are suffering from impure blood, thin blood, debility, nervousness, exhaustion, you should begin at once with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the Sarsaparilla you have known all your life. Your doctor knows it, too. Ask him about it.

Unless there is daily action of the bowels, poisonous products are absorbed, causing headache, biliousness, nausea, dyspepsia, and thus preventing the Sarsaparilla from doing its best work. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. Act gently, all vegetables.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of HAIR VIGOR, AGE CURE, CHERRY PECTORAL. We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.



## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

of

In Use

For Over

Thirty Years

**CASTORIA**

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Waffles. Sift one and three-quarter cups pastry flour with three level teaspoons of baking powder and a saltspoon of salt; then add one cup of milk, one teaspoon of melted butter and the beaten yolks of two eggs. Beat and fold in the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs. Cook on a hot waffle iron, thoroughly greased.

### Just as Profitable to Rabbits.

A dog has succeeded in swimming across the English channel. Some disappointment may be felt that it was not a man that did it. But the benefits to accrue to the world from the fact will be just as great in the case of the dog as the man.



## BAD BLOOD

THE SOURCE OF ALL DISEASE

Every part of the body is dependent on the blood for nourishment and strength. When this life stream is flowing through the system in a state of purity and richness we are assured of perfect and uninterrupted health; because pure blood is nature's safe-guard against disease. When, however, the body is fed on weak, impure or polluted blood, the system is deprived of its strength, disease germs collect, and the trouble is manifested in various ways. Pustular eruptions, pimples, rashes and the different skin affections show that the blood is in a feverish and diseased condition as a result of too much acid or the presence of some irritating humor. Sores and Ulcers are the result of morbid, unhealthy matter in the blood, and Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula, Contagious Blood Poison, etc., are all deep-seated blood disorders that will continue to grow worse as long as the poison remains. These impurities and poisons find their way into the blood in various ways. Often a sluggish, inactive condition of the system, and torpid state of the avenues of bodily waste, leaves the refuse and waste matters to sour and form uric and other acids, which are taken up by the blood and distributed throughout the circulation. Coming in contact with contagious diseases is another cause for the poisoning of the blood; we also breathe the germs and microbes of Malaria into our lungs, and when these get into the blood is sufficient quantity it becomes a carrier of disease instead of health. Some are so unfortunate as to inherit bad blood, perhaps the dregs of some old constitutional disease of ancestors is handed down to them and they are constantly annoyed and troubled with it. Bad blood is the source of all disease, and until this vital fluid is cleansed and purified the body is sure to suffer in some way. For blood troubles of any character S. S. S. is the best remedy ever discovered. It goes down into the circulation and removes any and all poisons, supplies the healthful properties it needs, and completely and permanently cures blood diseases of every kind. The action of S. S. S. is so thorough that hereditary taints are removed and weak, diseased blood made strong and healthy so that disease cannot remain. It cures Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula, Sores and Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Contagious Blood Poison, etc., and does not leave the slightest trace of the trouble for future outbreaks. The whole volume of blood is renewed and cleansed after a course of S. S. S. It is also nature's greatest tonic, made entirely of roots, herbs and barks, and is absolutely harmless to any part of the system. S. S. S. is for sale at all first class drug stores. Book on the blood and any medical advice free to all who write.

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# ALASKA SENTINEL

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1907.

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A. V. R. SNYDER & SON

GEORGE C. L. SNYDER  
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## THREE HUNDRED YEARS OF AMERICAN CHRISTIANITY

BY REV. H. P. CORSE.

(From a sermon delivered in Saint Philip's Church at the three hundredth anniversary of the first service, in the English language, held on the American continent.)

Once a wag wrote over the gate of a cemetery, "Here is where the dead lie, and here is where the living lie."

This is true, to some extent, of history. It is not until lately that readers could find a real true history of even the fathers of our country. Washington, Adams, Jefferson and Hamilton have been pictured more as demigods than real flesh and blood men.

What is true of secular history is true to some extent, at least, of church history. Writers of church history are found apologizing for the sins of their religious ancestors, idealizing them, making them out different from men.

For example: Congregationalists sometimes apologize for the peculiar brand of liberty established by our Puritan ancestors, Episcopalians for Archbishop Laud, and call Charles I a martyr. Presbyterians try to excuse Calvin for burning Servetus, and Quakers pass over, slightly, some of the vagaries of their ancestry. The effect of this has been to keep Christians far apart when they should be brought together.

Let it be our purpose, therefore, to give as complete a history as a few words will allow of the religious life of our country during the past three hundred years.

It was the Sunday after Ascension Day in 1607 that the first service was held at Jamestown, Virginia. The colonists landed on Wednesday, first built their fort and then turned their attention to the church. The first service was held in a place that had logs cut down for seats, an awning for a roof and a board between two trees for an altar. A church was soon built, and in this church the first representative assembly on the American continent was convened.

Preparations were made for a college within a decade after the colonists landed, but owing to an Indian massacre this was postponed in Virginia for many years.

Virginia and Maryland were the strongholds of the English Church for over half a century. Outside of these two states, for a long time, there were only four other Episcopal Churches in the country, one at Boston, one at Providence, one at New York—"Old Trinity"—and one at Philadelphia. New England, outside of Virginia and Maryland, was first to feel the power of this Church. At one time the president of Yale College came into the Church, and this started a movement which has made New England, from that time until this, another stronghold of the Church.

Following soon after the coming of the Virginians, were the puritans. The Puritans came from the best blood of England. They were keenly intellectual, and had in them the stuff of which martyrs are made. They planted good colleges along with their churches. Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Williams and almost a score of others were founded by them.

They made the error of imagining the evils that they had fled from in England to have been due to the government and forms of the English Church rather than due to the uniting of Church and State, and so they established some of the evils from which they had fled. The consequence was persecutions, and men like the Quakers and Baptists, like Roger Williams, had to leave and form new colonies.

The Puritan, or as it is now known, the Congregational Church has suffered much because of its lack of a strong government. It has divided and subdivided again.

The next strong religious force after the Puritan was the Presbyterian. Its first Church was on Long Island. The incoming of the Scotch and Scotch-Irish into New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and also of the Huguenots from France, made this Church strong from the very first. It had all the merits of the Puritan Church and the advantage of a strong central government. Its teaching, sometimes, was harsh. Some of Jonathan Edwards' sermons would be impossible today. It was, from the first, very strenuous in its missionary work, and this has given it in this country the strong lead that it has held ever since.

The middle of the seventeenth century witnessed a religious decline throughout the colonies. It brought forth a Tom Paine and hosts of followers. This was counteracted largely by the great Methodist movement. Charles and John Wesley were priests of the Church of England until the day of their death. They formed the Meth-

odist society to be a society inside of the Church. Due, however, to a mutual misunderstanding on the parts of both the Episcopal Church and the Methodist society, it broke away and became independent. The Methodists, on account of their intimacy, and of their system of circuit-riding, soon became strong in country places. The old circuit riders did much toward saving the country places for morals and religion.

From the Revolutionary War to the days of the Rebellion, there were three great movements. One was led by the Episcopal Church, as a result of which Hobart College, Kenyon College and the University of the South, in Tennessee, were founded.

Another was a great revival led by Finnie. Finnie was truly an apostle, strong intellectually and spiritually. He found western and Northern New York, and Ohio, as heathen as frontier communities can be, and left them Christian. Union Theological Seminary and Oberlin College mark the results of his labors.

There was another revival in Tennessee, Kentucky and Western Pennsylvania which caused a schism in the Presbyterian Church which has lately been healed by bringing the Cumberland Presbyterians back into the large Presbyterian body.

Father Hunt, an Irish Roman Catholic, led a very successful temperance movement. Since the days of the Rebellion there has been one great revival, that led by Moody. Like the Finnie of old, he opened up salvation to men.

The great work of the churches has been through their missionary societies. They have carried the gospel everywhere, enabling new communities in a decade to grow in morals and religion as rapidly as the older communities did in perhaps half a century.

Sadce still not permit to speak of the Lutherans who did good work in eastern Pennsylvania among the Dutch, and among the Germans and Norwegians in the north middle west; nor of the Campbellites in the south middle west.

What of the Church of the future? The different branches must unite. On what lines? Is it not possible for them to unite on the principle of being true to its historic life, and at the same time be as liberal as the Apostles' Creed, which they all recite? When this time comes, it will be strong enough to purify the social life of the country and make it Christian, in fact as well as name.

## WATER WORKS

Is it not about time for the town of Wrangell to wake up in the matter of water works?

The fire was a hard blow to the town, but splendid natural resources of the town has enabled most of the losers to recoup at least a part of their losses in the fire, and see their way open to be even again.

But what of the future? No fire protection, no insurance, and the town is in danger of similar experiences as the great fire all the time. Is not the town like children playing with fire over a powder cask?

The Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee to, if practical, organize a company for putting in water works. It is useless to wait for outside capital, for the outside capital don't come. So, then, every property holder should be awake in regard to this matter, and be willing to make sacrifices to put in water works and thus preserve his own property.—Contributed?

Yes! It is the height of folly to put off the installation of a perfect and adequate supply of water. The writer of the above contribution says "the outside capital don't

come" to put in water works. And outside capital will not come to establish any other industry until a good system of water works is installed; and why?

Suppose some person wishes to put in a plant requiring steam power. Such a plant must have water, and that water can not be carried in pails and barrels from springs and rain tanks. Besides, no payroll-creating industry will be established in Wrangell until a reasonable rate of fire insurance can be obtained. And this can not be, so long as the town depends upon a few small extinguishers for protection. Water, alone, will wash away the enormous rates of insurance now existing.

Payrolls are what make a town. They keep money in circulation and build up and improve a community. Wrangell real estate now commands a very low figure, and moves very slowly at that. We have in the future of Wrangell sufficient confidence to assert that, if water works are put in, industries would be established that would increase the population, and this would necessarily double or triple the present property values in a short time. The sooner property owners come to realize this, the sooner they will see Wrangell and vicinity "blossom as the rose."

WATER WORKS!

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Wrangell, Alaska

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## WRANGELL ALASKA

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## FINEST OF CLIMATES

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Thousands of acres of fine tillable land lie waiting for the homesteader. Mining development is only in its infancy, and there are unmistakable evidences of the existence of large bodies of minerals in this immediate locality.

Great forests of spruce, hemlock, red and yellow cedar abound on all the adjacent islands and mainland, offering lucrative investment for the lumberman, while there are many fine streams from which to take water power. A good furniture factory will pay. The fisheries of Alaska need no introduction, as the quantity and quality of their products already attract attention from the markets of the world.

Upwards of a hundred trappers make this place their winter headquarters, and many thousands of dollars' worth of furs are shipped annually.

Deer, bear, duck, geese, etc., abound in such numbers as to make this section a veritable paradise for sportsmen, while caribou, moose, sheep and goats attract hunters from various parts of the globe to the Cassiar hunting grounds up the Stikine River, on which the Hudson's Bay Co. operates an elegant fleet of steamers.

## Two Public Schools

For further information write to any merchant who care enough for the town to advertise in their home newspaper, or to

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